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CFEP DRAFTING GROUP ECONOMIC DEFENSE POLICY REVIEW

Staff Study No. 2 Draft of May 27, 1955

Trade of the European Soviet Bloc in Agricultural Products

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CFEP DRAFTING GROUP

ECONOMIC DEFENSE POLICY REVIEW

Staff Study No. 2 (Draft of May 27, 1955)

Trade of the European Seviet Bloc in Agricultural Products Begin UNCIASSIFIED I. $\underline{\text{Introduction}}$

Agricultural products represented almost half of total exports from the European Seviet bloc to the free world in 1952 and about one-third in 1953, and such products constituted 40 percent of European bloc imports from the free world in 1952 and 1953. Their share in trade within the bloc cannot be known with any precision, but it is probable that agricultural goods are an important part of this trade which is known to be about three or four times the level of East-West trade.

As used in this report, agricultural products include all foodstuffs, tobacco, hides and skins (undressed), oilseeds, textile fibers, fats and oils of animal or vegetable origin, crude rubber, and other animal or vegetable crude materials. This definition excludes forest products and dressed furs. The data presented here include some synthetic textile fibers and synthetic or reclaimed rubber in cases where these could not be isolated in trade statistics, but the values involved are not thought to exceed \$1 million.

The European bloc was a net exporter to the free world of agricultural products to the extent of \$78 million in 1952, but in 1953 a net import of \$20 million is shown. Preliminary data for 1954 indicate an increase in these net imports.

The shift from 1952 to 1953 was principally a result of trends in the tapperowed Fat Release 2000/05/23 of Chorpe 1953 - 00084 A000 1000 3000, 4 declined

sharply from about \$500 to \$350 million, while imports of food increased from \$110 to \$185 million. Thus net exports of food dropped from \$386 to \$174 million.

This change was somewhat offset by a decrease in the net import of agricultural products other than food, mainly resulting from a \$100 million drop in the import of rubber. There was a \$19 million decrease in the net imports of textile fibers; other shifts were minor. Because of the marked differences between trends in the trade of foodstuffs and those in the trade of other agricultural products, these two groups will be discussed separately.

Separate discussion will also be given to the trade of the USSR, not only because it is considerably larger than that of individual East European countries but because shifts in the former were greater and accounted for a large share of the major movements in total European bloc trade with the free world. In general the shifts in satellite trade were similar to those in Soviet trade, but the magnitudes and in some cases the direction was different.

In connection with all the East-West trade figures presented, it should be remembered that these are derived from official free world sources as compiled by the US Department of Commerce. Consequently Soviet bloc exports are valued c.i.f. free world ports, and bloc imports are f.c.b. free world ports. No attempt was made to adjust these values to a Soviet bloc base; use of the conventional 5 and 10 percent adjustment (5 percent for trade with Europe, 10 percent for overseas trade) would not be justified here, since agricultural products have a generally higher ratio of transport cost than

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the average on which such percentages are based. This means that bloc export balances are overstated and net imports are understated throughout. End UNCLASSIFIED

Bagin SECRET. It is not possible to obtain official figures on anything beyond total trade levels in intra-bloc trade, except for a few scattered statements relating to particular products in particular years. It is known that Soviet trade with bloc countries is large and constitutes 80 percent or more of Soviet world trade in the last few years, but its composition can only be roughly estimated.

one method of making a rough estimate is to assemble the products named as planned exports or imports when trade agreements between bloc countries are announced. (No quantities or values are mentioned in such announcements.) It is not known to what extent the products so named are representative of the major products in actual trade, but these named products do show a certain consistency as between announcements in different years and between a given country and its trade partners, and also some correspondence with what is known about the composition of domestic output. Table 2 consists of a summary of agricultural products mentioned in this way in 1954.

II. The Soviet Union

a. Fool: Trade with the Free World

In 1952 the USSR was a heavy net exporter of food products, principally as a result of grain exports. The total net export of food was \$242.8 million, and the value of grain exports was \$246.4 million. Thus the food imports of that year — \$48.8 million, distributed among various types —

were roughly equal to exports of foods other than grain.

In 1953, however, grain exports dropped to less than half of the value of 1952 (\$117.5 million), while food imports nearly doubled and totaled \$86 million. Consequently the net export of all foods dropped to \$71.3 million.

Increased imports were most marked in butter, and secondarily in fish and meat. Increased imports of all three products had occurred in 1952 as compared with 1951, but the 1953 increase in butter imports was the most out of line; this butter, according to data submitted by the USSR to ECE, was largely re-exported to satellite countries.

Grain exports had been relatively large in 1952, but the decrease in 1953 was to a level below that of 1951 which had not been a very good year. To a small degree this resulted from price decreases (unit value of all grain exports dropped about 12 percent from 1952 to 1953), but mainly it was a result of declining volume (tonnage decreased by 47 percent). There was a marked divergence between bread grains and coarse grains: exports of barley and corn fell to about ons-quarter of the 1952 levels, while exports of wheat declined only moderately and those of rye nearly doubled.

Data on USSR commitments (consisting of trade agreement quotas and reported contracts) for delivery in 1954 indicate that 1953 trends were continued. Grain exports, according to this measure, were to decline further (roughly by 30 percent in volume) with bread grains holding up better than coarse grains. Imports of meat, fish, and cheese were scheduled to increase sharply, while butter imports were to be about the same as in 1953. Preliminary trade data for 1954 confirm these findings as to trend, though precise figures are not yet available. It is possible that the USSR became a net

importer of food products in 1954; certainly the net export figure was greatly reduced.

b. Agricultural Products Other Than Food: Trade with the Free World

The USSR is a net importer of most non-food agricultural products,
and a large net importer for the group as a whole. Net imports amounted to
\$159.7 million in 1952 and \$71.8 million in 1953.

Three products account for the largest values in such trade: cotton, wool, and rubber. Natural rubber is not produced to any extent in the Soviet blee; imports by the USSR from the free world were \$100.9 million in 1952 and \$17.3 million in 1953. (See discussion of intra-bloc trade.) This decline explains the decrease in the overall net imports of non-foods, since no other changes of comparable size occurred in other groupings.

Both wool and cotton are produced in and exported from the Soviet Union, but imports are usually larger than exports (though these imports are highly erratic). In 1952 there was a large net import of cotton and a smaller net import of wool, and in 1953 the position of the two products was reversed. On a smaller scale, the USSR is a net importer of jute and a minor net exporter of silk and of vegetable fibers other than cotton or jute. The overall balance for textile fibers shows a net import of \$51.8 million in 1952 and \$46.2 million in 1953.

With respect to the remaining agricultural items, the USSR is an importer of animal and vegetable fats and oils, a net importer of tobacco, and an exporter of inedible animal crude materials. Trade in other products is minor.

Preliminary data on 1954 trade indicate that Soviet imports of rubber did not revive, that imports of wool remained high though perhaps less than in 1953, and that cotton imports may have increased.

e. Trade Within the Soviet Bloc

In its trade with other members of the Soviet bloc, the USSR appears to be both an importer and an exporter of agricultural products on a significant scale.

The USSR apparently exports such staples as grain, cotton, and flax to its satellites. In 1953 and 1954 exports of butter are mentioned. Imports include sugar, fruits and vegetables, tobacco, silk, and peanuts. For many categories of product the Soviet Union appears as an exporter to some bloc countries and an importer from others.

Of particular interest is the import of rubber from Communist China; during 1953 the bloc import of rubber from the free world shifted from Soviet imports (from the UK and Malaya) to Chinese imports (from Ceylon), the latter being on a larger scale than could be processed in China. Consequently China has re-exported rubber to the USSR. Another case of re-export is that of butter imported from the free world by the USSR and then shipped to Eastern Europe. End SECRET

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III. The European Satellites

a. Food: Trade with the Free World

The European satellites as a group were net exporters of food to the amount of \$142.7 million in 1952 and \$102.5 million in 1953. Exports were about \$200 million in both years. Imports of food increased from around \$60

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million in 1952 to \$100 million in 1953, thus bringing down the net export figure.

Three types of product are prominent as satellite food exports: grains, meat, and sugar. Grain represents the largest export, and net export, of Rumania, Hungary, and Bulgaria and one of the largest for Czechoslovakia and Poland. Meat exports originate largely in Poland. About half of the sugar exports come from Czechoslovakia and the rest from Poland, Hungary, and East Germany.

The next group of products in importance is that of dairy products, eggs, and honey, of which the largest export was from Poland, presumably of eggs. This group also accounted for substantial imports, especially in 1953; the largest went to East Germany and probably consisted of butter. Next in size of exports was the category fruits and vegetables, originating in Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and elsewhere. Imports of fruits and vegetables were also substantial, and again East Germany was the largest buyer.

Products which were largely imported include fish, of which East Germany was by far the largest buyer, and coffee, tea, cocoa, and spices, purchased by Czechoslovakia, Poland, and East Germany. In addition to the products mentioned, there was a substantial East German import of meat.

The above statements are intended to cover both 1952 and 1953. The differences between the two years center around the increase in food imports, an increase which is found in almost all these commodity groups but which is largest for fruits and vegetables and for dairy products, eggs, and honey. There is a slight decrease in imports of fish. Among the exports, an increase in meat exports was offset by decreases in the export of sugar and of dairy

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products, eggs, and honey. Total grain exports were about the same, but there were shifts in the share of different countries: deliveries by Rumania and Bulgaria increased while those of Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia declined.

Preliminary indications of 1954 trends point to a decrease in grain exports and an increase in imports of grain from the free world (the latter may not appear in full until 1955 data are available). At the same time imports of other foodstuffs were scheduled to increase, though less abruptly than in the case of the USSR. Thus net exports of food to the free world almost certainly decreased, but it is less likely than in the case of the USSR that the satellites as a group became net importers though individual countries did so.

During 1952 and 1953 all of the satellites except East Germany and Albania were net exporters of food to the free world. Poland had the largest exports and net exports in both years, and showed an increase in both figures in 1953. In 1952 Czechoslovakia and Hungary were next in order, but in 1953 their net exports declined and were surpassed by those of Rumania and Bulgaria (in the net but not the absolute value of exports). The latter two countries showed a decided increase in grain exports in 1953, but the level of their trade was lower.

Albania's only trade in food with the West was a small import of sugar in 1953. East Germany was a net importer of most kinds of food in both years, with overall net values of \$32 million in 1952 and \$47 million in 1953. Its only appreciable food export was sugar.

It is thought that the above trends in the net positions of northern

and southern countries were probably continued in 1954. The principal reason was the effect of "new courses" which increased domestic food requirements of the more industrial satellites more rapidly than output could be expanded.

b. Non-food Agricultural Products: Trade with the Free World

The satellites as a group are net importers from the free world of agricultural products other than food, and on a scale which somewhat exceeds net exports of food, leaving overall agricultural deficits. In 1952 and 1953 the net imports of non-food products were \$146.5 million and \$121.9 million respectively, and the import surplus for all agricultural products was \$3.8 million in 1952 and \$19.4 million in 1953.

By far the largest items were textile fibers, which accounted for net imports of roughly \$100 million in both years. Of these fibers, cottom accounted for imports of \$64 million in 1952 and \$40 million in 1953, while imports of wool amounted to \$32 million and \$44 million in these years; exports were negligible. Poland and Czechoslovakia were the largest importers of these fibers on about the same scale and Hungarian imports, largely of cotton, were third in importance. Imports of both fibers by East Germany, Rumania, and Bulgaria were steady but on a lower level. As regards other textile fibers, there are small exports of silk from Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia, more sizeable imports of jute by Poland and Czechoslovakia, and imports of other vegetable fibers by Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and East Germany (in that order).

Tobacco is imported by the northern satellites and exported by Bulgaria on a small scale. Hides are imported, primarily by Czechoslovakia and secondarily by Hungary and Poland. Oilseeds, on the other hand, are an export

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product, mainly from Hungary and Bulgaria; Czechoslovakia is both an importer and an exporter of cilseeds. Fats and cils (excluding butter, which appears under dairy products) move in both directions but with some net imports in both years; Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and Poland are the importers and Hungary the only large exporter. Animal crude materials (inedible) is a fairly large net export of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Rumania. Rubber is a substantial import of Poland and Czechoslovakia.

e. Agricultural Froducts: Intra-Bloc Trade

The three most industrialized satellites — Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and Paland — are importers of all the agricultural products mentioned in trade agreement announcements, except for sugar, which each of them exports. Imports (or exports) of items from all the agricultural categories except live animals are specifically mentioned in the case of Czechoslovakia, a few are missing in East German announcements, and a few more — mostly food items — for Poland. All three are said to be importers of grain, tobacco, hides, cotton, and wool from other bloc countries.

Hungary is in an intermediate position as between industrial and agricultural products in trade, and is an exporter of grains, meat, and live animals but an importer of most other agricultural products.

The Balkan countries are principally agricultural exporters within the bloc. Rumania is an exporter of meat, fish, grain, and some miscellaneous products but imports cilseeds, cotton, and fruits and vegetables. Bulgaria is an exporter of most agricultural goods, but imports cotton, coffee, tea, and spices, and is mentioned as both importer and exporter for several

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categories. Albania imports all the foods mentioned in trade agreement announcements other than fruits and vegetables, but exports all the non-food items mentioned which include cotton, wool, tobacco, hides, and oilseeds.

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USSR AND EUROPEAN SATELLITES: EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN EAST-WEST TRADE - 1952, 1953

(In thouse	(In thousands of dollars)	llars)	-	,		
		1952		Market and the state of the sta	1953	
FOCD	Exports	82 modur	Net	Exports	sa.rodur	in the contract of
Live animals	2,341	631	/ 1,710		3,524	1, 4,383
Meat and preparations	ЦВ , 303	7,469	£ 40°837		74,047	£ 48,357
Dairy products, eggs, and honey	26,167	19,410	£ 6,757		60,177	- 38,690
Fish and preparations	8,846	112,00	- 17,368		51,249	619°472
Gereals and preparations	303,522	2,734	£300,788		020 4	977 27 6/0°t1/17
Fruit and vegetables	16,000	0,111,652	otrty"). =		71,114	/ LO 0259
Sugar and preparations	72,721	16 16	72,627		525 10	2/8°TT 4
Collee, tea, cocoa, spices	587,25	7.0°2.7.7	/ 17 % 000 6T =		78.1° 707° 707°	/ 1) one
recostants Other and unspecified foods	2,5%	6,970	- 4°434		11,231	9,019
Total	495,991	110,439	£385,552		184,640	£173,809
TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES	1,815	7,232	- 5,417		11,508	- 7,633
HIDES AND SKINS, UNDRESSED	408	14,140	- 13,336		14,625	- 13,156
OILSEEDS, NUTS, KERNELS	4,518	1,826	p 2,692		499,6	6+1+1 4
TEXTILE FIBERS	<u>5</u>	o	· ·		>	2080
Wool and other animal hair	80° 845 840° 840°	43,645	- 41,039		84 ₂ 430	- 77,885
Cotton	1,979	105,720	-103,741		56,311	- 49,365
Jute		11,390	- 11,590		1 0 0 0 0 0	0,058 870,0
Vegetable fibers other than cotton and jute	1,868	697° L	100°G		1, 1, 1, 4,	1 00/1/2
Other and unspecified textile libers	1 +52	080	7/2 //2 000		100	001°T
Total	7,443	168,904	-161,461		157,519	±120°0277
ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE CRUDE MATERIALS, INEDIBLE	! }	**)			i	, , , , , , , , ,
Animal Veretable	3,997	5,071 182	2,074 م 1,074 م	1,430 1,430	£82 582 †	521 = 153 153
Unspecified animal and vegetable materials	179	322	143		134	134
Total	15,961	5,875	£ 10°086		5,085	£ 11,321
ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS	4,289	12,773	184,8		15,493	- 11, 152
TOTAL OF ABOVE	530,821	321,189	£209,632		392,234	£ 13,104
RUBBER 9/	7	131,393	-131,386		32,930	- 32,928
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	530,828	452,582	£ 78,246		161, 521	- 19,824

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Category includes synthetic and reclaim, but this is believed to be all or mostly natural rubber.

PEANUTS GENERAL OTHER	MEDICAL PLANTS OILSEEDS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	Silk Various Textiles general TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES	Butter Sugar Tea and spices Food general TEXTILE FIBERS Cotton Wool	FOOD Live animals Meat and preparations Fish and preparations Cereals and preparations Rice Seeds Fruit and vegetables
In In In	Ex/ Im	In In Ex/In	EX IN EX IN EX	Ex/Im Ex/Im Ex/Im Ex/Im Ex/Im Ex/Im Ex/Im
7 7 7	E	******	EX EX	Com. China Ex Ex
년 X	E X	PE E	Ex In	Albania Im Im Im Ex
EX In	X X	Ex/Im	In Ex	Bulgaria C: Ex/Im Ex Ex Ex Ex Ex Ex Ex/Im Ex/Im
ī.				Bulgaria Czechoslovakia Ex/Im Ex Im Ex Im Ex Im Ex/Im Im Im Ix Im Ix Im Ix Im Ix Im Ix Im Ix Ix Im Ix
In In	In			East Germany Im Im
Im	EX E		Ex In	Hungary Poland Rumania Ex Ex Ex Ex Im
Ĭm	In In		KA AI AI	Poland Im Im
Ex/Im	E II	Im Ex/Im	in Ex	Rumenia Ex Ex Ex En

Table 2. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN INTRA-BLOC TRADE:

Category includes synthetic and reclaim, but this is believed to be all or mostly natural rubber.

(In thousands of dollars)	TURAL C
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ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE CRUDE MATERIALS, INEUTRIC Animal Vegetable Unspecified animal and vegetable materials Total ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS TOTAL OF ABOVE RUBBER A TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	Silk Wool Cotton Jute Vegetable fibers other than cotton and jute Other and unspecified textile fibers	Meat and preparations Meat and preparations Dairy products, eggs, and honey Fish and preparations Gereals and preparations Gereals and regetables Sugar and preparations Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices Peedstuffs Other and unspecified foods Total TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES HIDES AND SKINS, UNDRESSED OILSEEDS, NUTS, KERNELS	
2,582 613 1 3,196 302,198 302,198	1,972 1,972 1,218 340 6,189	756 8,690 246,429 104 23,762 0 11,764 11,764 11,991 1,091 59	Exports
1,667 0 1,754 5,444 119,289 100,908 220,197	59, 112 6,525 6,525 11,259	274 305 2,229 2,229 2,229 2,229 2,229 2,229 2,329 17,151 149 0 17,151 149 0 18,845 6,525 6,525 6,525 6,525	1952
2,495 1,054 1,054 1 1,1442 1,182,909 100,908 1,82,001	1,218 1,218 1,218 1,218 1,218 1,218	25,280 25,280 25,280 25,280 25,762 27,151 21,151	Net
3,387 568 0 3,955 342 178,500 0	730 5,682 6,894 0 744 18 14,068	1,067 6,198 119,272 6,198 119,272 16,724 13,218 157,313 2,635 2,635 173	Exports
100 665 0 765 10,111, 161,577 17,310 178,887	15, 863 15, 863 4, 345 2 0	1,759 8,789 37,729 11,820 6,831 0 13,557 0 13,557 3,260 1,059 96	1953 Imports
\$ 3,287 97 \$ 3,190 \$ 16,923 \$ 17,310 \$ 387	- 34, 364 - 8, 369 - 4, 345 - 712 - 46, 188	7,722 - 37,727 - 37,727 - 8,515 /117,452 / 16,175 / 16,175 / 13,218 / 13,218 - 677 / 71,286 - 625 886	Net

Table 4. EUROPEAN SATELLITES: EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN EAST-WEST TRADE - 1952, 1953 (In thousands of dollars)

111	In thousands of dollars)	or dollars)				
		1952			l	
FOOD	Exports	Imports	Net	Exports	- 1	Net
Live animals	2,338	626	£ 1,712	7,907		√ 6,142
Meat and preparations	47,547	3,433	7 LLL 6 1771	61,337		£ 56,079
Dairy products, eggs, and honey	26,167	12,885	13 ,282	21,485		- , 963
	156	17,019	- 16,863	1,32		- 16,104
Cereals and preparations	57,093	505	£ 56,588	58,823		£ 56,623
Fruit and vegetables	15,896	13,884	2,012	14,119		- 10,16h
Sugar and preparations	48,959	杏	148,865 148,865	29,701		£ 25° 148
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices	2,785	5,522	2,737	2,752		- 6,930
Feedstuffs	1,006	655	7 351	2,520		r 1,034
Other and unspecified foods	2,387	6,970	- 4,583	2,060		8,342
Total	204,334	61,593	147,2411	201,136		102,523
TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES	72 <u>1</u> ,	3,,708	- 2,984	1,240		- 7,008
HIDES AND SKINS, UNDRESSED	745	13,835	- 13,090	1,2%		- 12,270
OILSEDS, NUTS, KERNELS	4,512	1,552	£ 2,960	3,999		/ 531
TEXTILE FIBERS			•			•
Silk	<i>3</i> 56	0	* 356	250		× 250
Wool and other animal hair	2 89	32,386	- 32,297	863		- 43,521
Cotton	o ~7	64,362	- 64,355	52		- 40,396
The state of the s)) (700 1-100 1-	€00°£	c		4,51,5
Other and unspecified textile fibers	7,00	083 697°	1 0°01 610°0	1 000 000 000 000 000		117,8
Total	1,254	109,762	-108,508	2,717		91.316
ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE CRUDE MATERIALS, INEDIBLE			× 1			;
Anime.1 Vegetable	9,203 3,381	7 395 	808 000	3,589 8,589	z 268	£ 8,321
Unspecified animal and vegetable materials	178	322	- 1/JJ	0		134
Total	12,765	4,121	¥ 8,611 ₹ 8,611	12,451		8,131
ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS	4,289	7,329	3,040	3,999		- 1,380
TOTAL OF ABOVE	228,623	201,900	£ 26,723	226,838		- 3,819
RUBBER	7	30,485	- 30,478	20		- 15,618
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	228,630	232,385	- 3,755	226,840		- 19,437

Category includes synthetic and reclaim, but this is believed to be all or mostly natural rubber.

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Table 5. ALBANIA: EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN EAST-WEST TRADE - 1952, 1953

(In thousands of dollars)

		1952			1953	
	Exports	Imports	Net	Exports	Imports	Net
SUGAR AND PREPARATIONS	0	0	∞ ∞	0	1	- 1
CRUDE VEGETABLE MATERIALS, INEDIBLE	0	0	Cate City	1	0	<i>/</i> 1
ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS	0	0		0	<u>54</u>	- <u>54</u>
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	o	O	G5 (MB)	1	55	-54

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Table 6. BULGARIA: EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN EAST-WEST TRADE - 1952, 1953 (In thousands of dollars)

Category includes synthetic and reclaim, but this is believed to be all or mostly natural rubber.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN EAST-WEST TRADE - 1952, 1953

FOOD Live animals Meat and preparations Dairy products, eggs, and honey Fish and preparations Cereals and preparations	(In thousands of dollars) 1952 Exports Imports 1 18 374 137 2,395 1,423 0 2,755 14,329 460	dollars) 1952 Imports 18 137 1,423 2,755 460	Net 17 237 2755 13,869	Exports 94 640 366 0 10,882	1953 Imports 218 206 2,283 1,456	Net - 124 - 3,600 - 2,283 - 3,426
Sugar and preparations Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices Feedstuffs Other and unspecified foods Total TORACCO AND MANUFACTURES	25,271 1,650 137 928 52,491 0	2,615 5 17 12,352 1469	765,271 132 140,139 140,139	13,691 1,861 6 1,070 33,652	6,680 37 1111 21,598 2,321	- 2,321 - 4,819 - 926 - 9,054 - 2,054
HIDES AND SKINS, UNDRESSED OILSEEDS, NUTS, KERNELS	1,791	7,643 268	- 7,632 £ 1,523	39 624	2,228 1,626	- 2,189 - 1,002
Silk Wool and other animal hair Cotton Jute Vegetable fibers other than cotton and jute Other and unspecified textile fibers Total	133 39 0 4 4 176	6,658 28,678 2,294 3,705 3,705 11,548	£ 6,619 - 6,619 -28,678 - 2,294 - 3,701 - 213 -41,372	804 0 0 0 1,290 1,290	0 14,359 14,209 1,135 3,378 71 73,152	-13,555 -14,209 - 1,135 - 3,374 / 1,219 -31,054
ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE CRUDE MATERIALS, INEDIBLE Animal Vegetable Vegetable Unspecified animal and vegetable materials Total ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS TOTAL OF ABOVE RUBBER® TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	2,005 678 10 2,693 91 57,253 57,253	72 747 747 3 822 65,445 12,746 12,746	1,933 69 1,871 - 2,252 - 8,192 -12,716 -20,938	1,967 369 0 2,336 218 38,967 0 38,967	1,866 66,381 73,891	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

UNCLASSIFIED

Category includes synthetic and reclaim, but this is believed to be

all or mostly natural rubber.

Table 8.

EAST GERMANY:

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN EAST-WEST TRADE - 1952, 1953

- 4,908 -10,828 -12,679

Net

RUBBER 8/ TOTAL OF, ABOVE ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS TEXT ILE FIBERS TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE CRUDE MATERIALS, COBACCO AND MANUFACTURES LSEEDS, NUTS, KERNELS Other unspecified textile fibers Jute Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices Unspecified animal and vegetable materials Vegetable fibers other than cotton and jute Cotton Wool and other animal hair Other and unspecified foods Vegetable Feedstuffs Sugar and preparations Fruit and vegetables Fish and preparations Dairy products, eggs, and honey Meat and preparations Live animals ereals and preparations AND SKINS, UNDRESSED Total INED IBLE (In thousands of dollars) 1,332 323 6,152 112,038 Imports - 1,429 - 259 -5,667 -31,900 - 3,138 -11,357 -12,379 -12,379 - 6,084 - 6,084 - 905 - 905 . 1,475 -39,251 2,867 1,185 1,680 638 8,474 50,238 3,703 1,857 1,326 4,930 10,828 12,706 Imports

Category includes synthetic and reclaim, but this is believed to

be all or mostly natural rubber.

UNCLASSIFIED

-7,792 -46,923

3,668

- 9,134 / 2,012 - 1,575 - 1,575

- 5, 157

- 1,207

Table 9. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN EAST-WEST TRADE - 1952, 1953 (In thousands of dollars)

Category includes synthetic and reclaim, but this is believed to be all or mostly natural rubber.

Approved For Release 2000/05/23: CIA-RDP63-00084A000100030004-9

UNCLASS IF IED

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Table 10. POLAND: EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN EAST-WEST TRADE - 1952, 1953 (In thousands of dollars)

739,242 112,152 -15,195 0 724,047 112,152	### OTTS ### ATTERIALS, INEDIBLE 2,712 11 /2,701 2,863 1498 599 - 101 603 198 599 - 101 603 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Silk 0	85,129 1,998 60,131 106,902 0 337 - 337 0 632 1,611 - 1,009 1,240 155 562 - 407 277	£14,497 10,083 £2,439 3,246 £8,632 12,402 -1,478 8 311 -431 46	1952 Exports Imports Net 0 2 4,702 413,257 20 413,237 58,082 15,234 57 415,177 17,671
18,109 7,372 55,481	17 818 835	18,687 6,277 2,828 1,246 0	11,540 558 4,817	1, 057 586 1, 165 280	1953 Imports 40 24 7,084 731
764,043 - 7,372 756,671	£ 2,846 = 215 £ 2,631 £ 197	-18,687 - 6,225 - 2,828 - 1,111 / 1,111 / 28,847	,495,362 - 558 - 3,577 - 471	£ 9,637 £ 2,189 £11,816 = 1,157 £ 31	Net £ 1,662 £58,058 £10,587

RUMANIAS EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN EAST-WEST TRADE - 1952, 1953 (In thousands of dollars)

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE CRODS MATERIALS, INSULDED Animal Vegetable Unspecified animal and vegetable materials Total ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS TOTAL OF ABOVE RUBBER AND ABOVE TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	TEXTILE FIBERS Silk Wool and other animal hair Cotton Jute Vegetable fibers other than cotton and jute Other unspecified textile fibers	Itve enimals Meat and preparationd Dairy products, eggs, and honey Fish and preparations Cereals and preparations Fruit and vegetables Sugar and preparations Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices Redstuffs Other and unspecified foods Total TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES HIDES AND SKINS, UNDRESSED OILSREDS, NUTS, KERNELS	
1,012 146 148 1,206 0 12,554 0	W0000W0	10,280 254 251 251 251 251 251 251 251 251 251	Exports
5 95 72 172 6,025 1,326 7,421	2,703 1,859 0 0 105 14,667	17 009 17 17 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	1952 Imports
1,007 51 21 1,034 6,529 5,133	2,700 1,859 - 1,664	\$10,280 \$112 \$10,280 \$112 \$127 \$227 \$10,770 \$600	Net
729 298 0 1,027 0 21,762 0 21,762	00000	0 63 301 18,314 167 0 1,641 0 20,615	Exports
2 99 114 115 9,403 9,403	2,756 1,531 0 347 0 1,634	0 0 0 629 629 0 899 0 58 0 1,954	1953 Imports
727 199 199 109 114 109 114 118 118 118 119 119 119 119 119	- 2,716 - 1,531 - 347 - 4,594	63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 6	Net

Category includes synthetic and reclaim, but this is believed to be all or mostly natural rubber.